those present being Indiana Democrats. On the stage, when the meeting was called to order, Were prominently seated, first, General Black, Commissioner of Pensions; then ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Representative T. J. Wood, of Indiana; Representatives Dickey. of Missouri; Crane, of Texas; Outhwaite, o Ohio: Commissioner of Patents Hall, and in the rear of the aggregation the Democratic Representatives of Indiana. Before the audience was fairly seated it became evident that the meeting was more of a boom for General Black's vice-presidential aspirations than a reception to Senator Voorhees. There was a tremendous outpouring of employes of the Pension Office. Dr. Woolen, chief of a division in the Land Office and president of the Indiana Democratic Association, called the assembly to order and introduced Capt. Hilligoss, of Anderson, special examiner in the Penof three quarters of an hour in length. Twothirds of it was devoted to the work of the Pen-sion Office under Geu. Black, and the services of the present administration in behalf of the soldiers, their widows and orphans, in the matter of pensions. Frequently he referred to Gen. Black, whose name always electrified the audience and elicited storms of applause.

Dr. Woolen followed Captain Hilligoss in a neat speech, introducing Senator Voorhees. The Senator spoke forty minutes, and, very discreetly, never mentioned, directly or indirectly, his Waterloo with Senator Ingalls. He said that he was loyal to the Union during the war, and denounced the proven charges that he was connected with the Knights of the Golden Circle and their treasonable organizations in opposition to the North. He declareed that he was a public servant during the entire war, eing a member of Congress, and that his record, which he was proud of, and would not change if he could, was open to the inspec-tion of the world. Senator Voorhees's speech was in every essential a fair counterpart of those heard from him so often in Indiana during campaigns. He indorsed President Cleveland and declared that, despite the "little disappointments" of the party, Cleveland had faithfully enforced Democratic principles. Mr. Voorhees, with significance, frequently alluded personally to the military record of General Black, and the services be had rendered soldiers in the Pension Office, which allusions brought forth vociferous evidence of approval on the

part of the audience. At the conclusion of the address, Miss Minnie Turpin, daughter of the late Jap Turpin, a weilknown journalist of Indiana, presented, on be-half of the Democratic ladies of the State resident in Washington, a basket of flowers.

Then there arose a perfect din of cries for Gen. Black, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men sprang upon the top of their chairs, and ap-plauded and screamed and whistled until the the ball see Gray could have witnessed these demonstrations his very soul would have turned green with envy, and he would have seen his vice-presidential aspirations glimmering. After some min-utes the demonstration subsided, and Repre-sentative Outhwaite, of the Columbus, O., district, was introduced, and delivered a speech. He was followed by ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, General Black, and others.

Mr. Ingalls was to-night tendered a reception at the National Republican League rooms. The attendance was large, many Republican Sena-tors and Representatives being present. Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who was alded to by Senator Voorhees in the Voorhees-Ingails controversy in the Senate, was the first speaker. He said some men had honors thrust upon them, but others were compelled to work out their own greatness. He realized that he had greatness recently thrust upon him. Senator ingalls, in a few remarks that he made, did not even indirectly refer to Senator Voorbees, but confined his utterances to general politica

CARELESS BUSINESS MEN.

Neglect of Opportunities for Securing Information Concerning Trade Abroad. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, May 17 .- The slack manner in which business men of the United States watch their interests is demonstrated by the manner in which they neglect opportunities for posting themselves upon the situation affecting their interests in foreign countries. For nearly ten years now the State Department has published each month in pampelet form a volume averag ing about 200 pages, containing the results of inquiry by United States consuls into the commercial affairs of foreign nations. These reports are filled with valuable facts and statistics, which, properly used, would be of inesit-mable value to manufacturing and other concerns in the United States.

By an act of Congress there are published 10. -000 of these pamphlets each month. Six thouthe press of the country, and the other 2,000 are sent out by the State Department upon the request of individuals. Although this work is, perhaps, the most valuable of any regular publiestion of the government, there have never been any determined attempts to increase the supply, for the purpose of posting American business men as to their opportunities abroad. Foreign tariff changes are noted in these

publications as often as they occur, and every letail of legislation which could, in any way affect the markets for American commodities is faithfully chronicled. They are certainly of as much value to the business men as the Agrieultural Department reports are to the farmers; yet while three quarters of a million copies of the agricultural reports are annually distributed, the men for whose benefit the consular reports are published seem to have no desire to be better supplied. It frequently happens, too, that members of Congress, who have these valuable pamphlets for distribution, neglect them entirely, and if they send them out at all it is frequently to men who have no interest whatever n'the subject-matter. Congressman Ben Lewas an exception to this rule. He was one of the very few who fully realized the importance of this work, and it is to him that is due the fact that upward of five hundred business bouses in different parts of the country are now secesiving the regular consular publications from month to month.

Within the last month these pamphlets have contained valuable data concerning the formadon of the Customs' Union in south Africa. which will materially affect the market for American products sent to the south African solonies. A great deal of valuable space has been devoted to legislation of every European government upon the subject of the importation of petroleum and mineral oils, and the debate in the Swedish Parliament upon the subject of additional taxes upon pork products was also chronicled. This latter places a duty of about 2 cents a pound upon all American pork and bacon imported into Sweden, and as that country consumes a large quantity of American hog products the increase in the tariff will be of great mportance to thousands of farmers and pork-packers in the United States. Yet very little attention has been paid to the subject thus far. It would seem as if the time has come when more attention should be paid to this important subject, and influences should be brought to bear upon Congress while expending so much money each year in printing useless documents to increase the supply of the reports which, properly distributed, would be of great value to all sections of the country.

MINOR MATTERS.

Democrats Arranging for a Clean Sweep in the Railway Mail Service.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The change in the head of the railway mail service of the Postoffice Department is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the postal clerks of the country. Although the dismissal of a large number of sompetent clerks during the past three years has caused a decided falling off in the efficiency of the service, it is the determination of the powers that be to carry on the process of weeding out the remaining Republican clerks until a man whose politics are not in accordance with the administration will be as difficult to find in the railway mail service as a ripe strawberry in the Northern fields in December. It is understood that preparations are being made for a wholesale change from this time on until election day, and railway mail clerks will be dismissed by wholesale, notwithstanding their records for efficiency and the faithful performance of their duties. The administration, or at least that branch of it controlled by Postmastergeneral Dickinson, does not propose to allow the business interests of the country to interfere with the moves on the political chess-board. A clean sweep is down, and every place is to be made of some political value to the Democratic party. In consequence the complaints of in-efficiency which have been so thick of late will not be redressed, and those who have cause to somplain may keep on growling, at least until after the November elections.

Mills's Remarkable Admission.

Washington Special. A most astonishing declaration by Chairman Mills is being circulated among the Democratic members. It relates to the joint resolution declaring the Secretary of the Treasury authorfixed to buy bonds. The resolution was adopted by the House and Senate, but in the latter body Senator Beck, in spite of administration pre-

tests, attached a silver amendment, for which a large majority of the Senate voted. The amended resolution went back to the House. It was referred to the ways and means committee, and nothing was heard of it. Friends of the measure made inquiries. They were told nothing could be done. The committee could not meet when the dead-lock was on. The dead-lock was broken, and still the committee did not take up the bond-purchase resolution. Yesterday a Southern Congressman, who is especially interested, went to Chairman Mills and protested vigorously at the non-action of the committee. At last Mr. Mills, feeling that he was driven to the wall, exclaimed: "It will not do to load our President down with the enmity of Wall street, which he will incur if he approves the resolution with the Beck amendment, and if he vetoes the resolution, the people will beat him at the polls next November. We must not let the resolution go to the White House."

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following

amed Indianians: J. G. Stubblefleid. Washington: W. E. Veriles, Palmyra; J. A. J. Moore (deceased), Jonesboro; S. Sanders (deceased), Newton Stewart; W. W. McClintock, Monticello; J. Shaaf, Green W. W. McClintock, Monticello; J. Shaaf, Green Hill; W. Fulk, Worthington; G. Robinson, Mount Liberty; J. M. Buel, Valparaiso; H. Winter, Cicero; W. A. Burton, Mitchell; S. Vanpelt, Salem Center; D. S. Snellenberger, Colfax; G. W. Chance (deceased), Connersville; S. Huffman, North Manchester; D. J. Manning, Oatesville; H. Christopher, Stendal; C. M. Dillon, Oak; M. J. Zigler, Thorntown; B. Babb, Grand View; A. Archibald, Battle-ground; T. Hellenback, Walcott; D. Hickman, Frankfort; J. Hurley, Roanoke: J. Marton, Heltonville: J. H. ley, Roanoke; J. Marton, Heltonville; J. H. Routt, Buffaloville; J. Roberts, Greenfield; widow of J. Hall, Seymour; widow of G. W. Chance, Connersville; widow of S. B. Tate, Perryville; widow of J. A. J. Moore, Jonesboro; widow of F. M. Stewart, Syracuse: minor of S. Sanders, Newton Stewart; minors of J. Ed wards, Bloomfield.

Nash's Successor. Washington Special.

It is understood that Postmaster-general Dickinson has decided to appoint Mr. Bancroft, of Port Huron, Mich., superintendent of the railway mail service. This gentleman is brother-in-law of ex-Senator Conger, and is quite as radical in hts Democracy as Conger is in his Republicanism. Two years ago he was appointed collector of customs at Port Huron, but was rejected by the Senate on charges involving his transactions in connection with the receivership of a railway in Michigan. Bancroft is an intimate personal friend of the Postmaster-general, and has been one of his most ctive political lieutenants in State politics

A Leak in the Statistical Bureau. CINCINNATI, O., May 17 .- An editorial in the Price Current to-day calls attention to the statement of that paper, last Thursday morning, that it had information that the government report of wheat, due at noon of that day, would be seventy-three, which proved to be the report. The editorial intimates to-day that an official higher than the government statistican gave out that news in advance, but it does not name the official or state to whom the secret was divulged.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON. MAY 17.-Representative White has returned from his visit to his home at Fort Wayne, and was in his seat in the House to-day.

Senator Hale's select committee to investigate the civil-service will go to Baltimore to-morrow to investigate the custom-house and postoffice service there. After finishing their labors in Baltimore the committee will go to New York city, and begin a similar investigation there.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18-1 A. M. For Indiana and Illinois-Cooler; rain, followed by fair weather; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, becoming northerly.

For Ohio-Slightly cooler; rain, followed by For Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, pre ceded by cooler in Lower Michigan: rain, preceded by fair weather in Upper Michigan; fresh

to brisk northeasterly winds.

Local Weather Report, INDIANAPOLIS, May 17, 1888. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec. 7 A. M... 30.13 50 55 East. Fair. ..... 2 P. M... 30.04 56 57 East. Lt Rain. 0.04 9 P. M... 30.94 51 90 S'east Lt Rain. 0.12 Maximum thermometer, 61; minimum thermome

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 17 dean.....

Total excess or deficiency since May 1 -51. Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -424 General Observations. WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 P. M.

| Bar. |Ther|Wind.| Pr. |Weathe

я	New York city 30.16	54 N'wsti.	Fair.
ч	Philadelphia, Pa 30.16		
н	Washington City 30.16	56 S'east	Cloudy.
81	Charleston, S. C 30.14	70 East	
ш	San Autonio, Tex 29.84	76 S'east	Cloudy.
81	Jacksonvilla Fla. 30.10	74 S'east	Fair.
81	Atlanta, Ga 29.94	72 Swest	Clear.
7	Pensacola, Fla 30.08	76 S'east	T Clear.
2	Titusville, Fla 30.14	76 S'east	Clear.
п	Montgomery, Als 30.08	74 Swest	Clear.
<b>20</b>	Vleksburg, Miss 29.92	76 Swest	Clear.
-	New Orleans, La 30.04	72 South	Clear.
п	Shreveport, La 29.86	78 South	Cloudy.
6.1	Fort Smith, Ark 29.76	76 South	Clear.
и	Little Rock, Ark 29.84	74 South	Clear.
91	Calmanda Ark 20.04	76 South	
2	Galveston, Tex 29.94	74 South	Fair.
8	Palestine, Tex 29.88 Memphis, Tenn 29.88	76 South	Cloudy.
8	Memphis, Tenn 20.00	70 South	Fair.
96	Nashville, Tenn 29.88	70 South	Cloudy.
8	Louisville, Ky 29.94	OU Neast	.04 Rain.
8	ndianapolis, Ind 29.94	DU S CAST	.12 Rain.
2	Cincinnati, O 29.96 Pittsburg, Pa 30.04	DO East.	6.04 Cloudy.
3	Pittsburg, Pa 30.04	De Neast	T Rain.
98	Boise, I. T	East.	Cloudy.
9	Oswego, N. Y 30.10	44 West.	Fair
9	Calgary, N. W. T 29.84	46 Calm.	Fair.
•	Toledo, O	DZ Seast	T Fair.
4	Minnedosa. N. W. T 29.98		Cloudy.
a	Prince Arthur's L'dg 30.08	34 Neast	Cloudy.
20	Chicago, Ill 29.98	44 East.	
æ	Milwaukee, Wis 30.02	2 44 East.	
3	Duluth, Minn 30.06	38 Calm.	Cloudy.
8	St. Paul. Minn 30.00	48 S'east	T Rain.
4	La Crosse, Wis 30.02	2 46 East.	.02 Rain.
e	Davenport. Ia 29.90	48 East	.40 Rain.
æ	Des Moines, Ia 29.80	46 Neast	
36	Des Moines, Ia 29.80 Concordis, Kan 29.95	46 North	Cloudy.
33	Keokuk, Ia 29.80	48 East.	.24 Rain.
31	Cairo, Ill	64 South	.24 Cloudy.
9	Springfield, Ill 29.84	50 S'east	
램	St. Louis, Mo 29.85	2 58 S'east	
4	Springfield, Mo 29.7	2 62 South	Cloudy.
a	Leavenworth, Kan. 29.78	52 North	.02 Cloudy.
a	Omaha, Neb 30.9	1 44 North	
a	Valentine, Neb 30.0	34 North	
10	Yankton, D. T 29:00	0 46 North	.08 Rain.
	Moorhead Minn 30.04	4 50 North	Cloudy.
7	Pt. McKinney W. T 30.00	36 Swest	Clear.
J. F	Ft. McKinney, W. T 30.00 Bismarck, D. T 30.00	5 44 West	Cloudy.
46	Fort Buford, D. T 30.0:	2 46 South	.30 Cloudy.
æ	Ft. Assinaboine, M.T 29.9	44 Sweet	Cloudy.
	Fort Custer, M. T 29.9		T Clear.
	Qu'Apelle, N. W. T. 29.9	42 Sweet	Cloudy.
	North Platte, Neb. 30.00		Pair
4			Fair.
78	Denver, Col	50 Nonth	Clear.
a	W. Las Animas, Col. 29.9	1 AQ Neast	Clear.
2	Dodge City, Kan 29.9		.06 Cloudy.
1	Fort Davis, Tex 29.7		.26 Clear.
	El Paso, Tex 29.7	North	Clear.
t	Salt Lake City, U. T 29.9	50 North	Fair.
	Santa Fe, N. M 29.70	D4 Neast	Fair.
100	Montrose, Col 29.70	ol 52 S'east	Clear.
4	T-Traces of precipitati	ion.	
_	The second secon		

T-Traces of precipitation.

Almost Lynched in Jall. COLUMBUS, O., May 17 .- Judge Lynch came very near making an end of Umphreys, a negro, who was arrested yesterday for assault upon a little girl. He was bound over to court, and when taken to jail his identity became known to the other prisoners, who at once attacked him in a vicious manner. After throwing him into a bath tub and nearly drowning him, the prisoners secured a rope, placed it around his neck and dragged him about the corridors, ending the performances by drawing him up from the floor. The brute would undoubtedly have been strangled to death before the jail officers arrived had not one of the prisoners cut the rope.

The Myers Contempt Case.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17 .- A motion for leave to file a petition in error to the lower court in the case of Allen O. Myers, sentenced to serve three months in the county jail for alleged contempt of court, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day, and a decision is expected on Tuesday. The names to compose the jury in defendant, and set for hearing May 23, were drawn to-day. The extra names will be stricken from the list on Monday.

Farmer's Friend: If we expect our sons to stay on the farm we must talk cheerfully of farming and encourage them by allowing them to farm for themselves on a small scale.

Every year increases the popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for all pulmonary troubles.

THEIRISHANDTHERESCRIPT

The Nationalists Hold a Meeting and Discuss the Decree Issued by the Pope,

They Adopt a Manifesto Denying Certain Allegations in the Circular, and Refusing to Accept Political Advice from Rome.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

Irish Nationalists Decide That They Will Not Accept Politics from Rome,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. London, May 17 .- The meeting which was held in Doublin to-night by the Irish Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, for the purpose of consulting in regard to the papal rescript, was a private affair, and no report of it has been made public. It is pretty certain, however, from what has been learned of its results. that a respectful protest against Roman med dling in Irish politics was adopted and a safe course marked out for the faithful to tollow. The irritation that was at first fels in Ireland over the rescript has greatly subsided, and the effect of the papal document, if it had any, has been discounted by the feeling that has been agitated against it. The rescript will probably not be a very great source of annoyance to the patriotic Irishman who also wants to be a good Catholic. As its injunctions become better known, as explained by Archbishop Walsh, it seems probable that the Catholic Nationalist can reconcile many, if not all, of his former practices to a conscientious following of the church. A committee was appointed to form resolutions and reported the following, which was agreed upon by the forty members

Whereas, The rescript has been used by enemies of the Holy See and of Irishmen to to the prejudice of the Irish cause, mindful of our obligations to the Holy See and our duty as the elected representatives of

Resolved, That it is our belief that the allegations of the circular are unfounded, and that it could not have been promulgated if the matter had been referred to the prelates and representatives of Ireland.

Be it also
Resolved, That the assertion that a free contract
prevails with regard to the letting of land, with a few
insignificant exceptions, is unfounded, and can be

The manifesto further recites that the constitution of the adjudication and rent-fixing courts affords inadequate grounds for the statement made in the rescript that "they so reduce the rents as to fix them within the limits of equity," since no provision is made in case of disaster or failure of crops, as the Holy See supposed; also, that no provision is made for the reduction of arrears, now de-clared by the courts to be excessive. The manifesto further alludes to the baleful results of the "unjust, cruel and excessive exercise of the legal power of evictions, which is now armed with new facilities granted in 1887, and is enforced in a manner that is the cause of the evil passions, the crime and conflict in Ireland." The manifesto proceeds: "We repudiate the assumption that the status of Irish farmers is that of mere tenants at will, and assert that not only in law but in equity, the dominant interests of the holdings belong to the tenant who has made improvements upon it, and we attribute much of the prevailing discontent to a disregard of our constant protests against the imposition of rents on improvements."

The resolutions express regret that the Holy See is silent regarding the source of the provo-cation of the evil and disorder afflicting Ireland, which is the more deplorable because through it enemies misuse the name of the Holy See, and because the recript's admonition against the systematic violation of justice and charity committed by the way of attack upon the homes and the property of the people. They declare the demand of the Irish people for agrarian reform and political liberty is dictated by a necessity sustained by natural justice, and which is conducted in a manner allowed by the constitution. They finally resolve that, "while unreservedly acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, we, as guardians of those liberties which our Catholic forefathers resolutely defended, feel bound, solemnly bound, to reassure Irishmen that Irish Catholies can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political af-

BAZAINE VINDICATED.

Startling Revelation by a Distinguished Freuch Staff Officer-A Queer Discovery.

Paris Letter in New York World. At length a Frenchman has been found with moral courage enough to prove to his hot-headed fellow-countrymen that Marshal Bazaine was not a traitor, that he was not guilty of cowardice, and that the poor old soldier who has had for the past eighteen years to bear the whole brunt of France's defeats in 1870-1871 had served his country with patriotism and true devotion. In German and Austrian military circles the Marshal's innocence of the charges against him has long been a matter of public notoriety, but hitherto it has been absolutely impossible to broach the subject to Frenchmen. The mere mention of the old soldier's name had the same effect on them that a red rag has on a buil, and was sufficient to cause even the calmest

of them to lose their self-possession. The man who has had the pluck to attempt a vindication of Bazaine, and, what is more, has been completely successful in his effort, is the well-known soldier and author, Count d'Herrisson, who is generally admitted to be one of the soundest and most careful of French writers. The Count's attention had been drawn, while traveling in Germany, to the attitude of the most eminent military critics there on the subject, and he had taken part in many discussions with them in relation thereto. On his return to France he set to work to hunt up all the of ficial documents connected with the case, and, after a year of most diligent research, cross-ex-amination and profound study, he has finally issued the result thereof in a book entitled "La Legende de Metz." which constitutes a most successful vindication of all the charges brought against Bazaine. The work has created an immense sensation, and has already caused a great revuision in the ex-marshal's favor. The book has just gone through its fourteenth edition although only published three weeks ago.

Want of space prevents me from doing more than touch upon the main points of the Count's case in behalf of Bazaine. But such as they are they will suffice to carry conviction to the minds of even the most prejudiced persons. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that every fact stated is based on official documents, which can be referred to for corroboration.

In the first place, it is shown that trustworthy and positive information had been conveyed to Gambetra, at Tours, to the effect that Bazaine's army had only bread for six days, that typhus, typhoid fever and other maladies were raging to such an extent that the sick could not be cared for, that all means of transport had long since vanished, that the whole army, from eating horsefiesh, had been reduced to an anæmic. bloodless condition, which made any idea of action hopeless, and that the troops were completely demoralized and would not fight. Gambetta, who was the all-powerful dictator at the time, deemed it necessary to conceal this information and to publish false news of a more cheering nature in order to maintain the activity and courage of the people. Actuated by genuine though mistaken patriotism, he even went so far as to issue the following bulletin, which is countersigned by M. de Freycinet, the present Ministor of War: "The army of Marshal Bazaine, abundantly provided with everyand each of its sorties from Metz is a victory which inflicts serious losses on the enemy. This astonishing bulletin was issued solely for the purpose of gaining time and of being able to organize another army before the fortress fell. But neither Gambetta nor Dr. Freycinet had any conception of the time required or of the difficulties to be encountered in turning mere armed men into armies. By the time the news of the capitulation of Metz reached Tours, on the 28th of October, 1870, nothing had really been done. Though Gambetta was perfectly aware that the place must fall, he was literally stupified by the actual news of its surrender. H fessed privately that when he first heard of the fact he would have shot himself at once if a pistol had been at hand. He, however, quickly recovered his presence of mind, and at once saw that there was but one way out of the diffi-culty in which he had placed himself. The army of Metz had no means of communicating the truth to France, therefore he could without difficulty make the nation believe that all his lies about Bazaine's army had been true, and that treachery alone had caused the surrender. He acqually went so far at a council of minis ters to propose a decree out awing all the gen erals of the army of Metz, but his colleagues refused to sign it. Seeing thereupon that it would be essier to make one victim than many, he denounced Bazaine as the traitor. The people, ever on the qui vive for some one to bear the brunt and burden of their disasters, followed the dictator's lead without hesitation, while the members of Basaine's army, on their Central Christian Church

return from captivity, were only too glad to di vert attention from their own shortcommings and put the whole blame on the shoulders of him who had already been selected as the Scapegoat.
The whole matter was still further en-

venomed by a man who has recently obtained an unenviable notoriety at Paris in connection with the decoration traffic scandal. Gen. Count d'Andlau, who has been expelled from the Senate, from the army and from his clubs, who has been deprived of his decorations and who is branded as a common swindler, and is a fugitive

from French justice, was in 1870 a colonel on Bazaine's staff in Metz. In consequence of

gross misconduct and breaches of discipline there

he was severely censured and punished by the

marshal. He revenged himself on the latter

by publishing an anonymous pamphlet, or rather book, on the fall of Metz, which constitut-

ed the basis and origin of the court-martial which sentenced Bazaine. Gen d'Andlau, who at the time of the trial revealed his authorship of the

book, was one of the principal and most vin-

dictive of the witnesses against the marshal. The fate of the other four chief witnesses

of the prosecution is worthy of record and significant. M. de Valcourt has since been con-

demed to ten years' imprisonment for forgery and other crimes; M. de Villenoisy is likewise

at the present moment undergoing a long term

of penal servitude for some similar offense: M.

Boyenval committed suicide, and Colonel Rossel

was condemned to be shot for mutiny. These

are the men on whose sworn evidence Marshal Bazaine was sentenced in the first place to

death, and to a lasting disgrace far worse than

It will be remembered that the General Duc

d'Aumale was president of the court-martial.

Count d'Herisson advances proofs of the fact

that the majority of the generals constituting

the court were in favor of acquittal. The Duke,

however, summoned his colleagues to a private

meeting, where he unofficially informed them that the government were determined, no mat-

ter at what cost, to have a conviction, and that

therefore it would be best to let it be unani-

mous. The sentence of death and the verdict

of guilty were only secured on the distinct un-

derstanding that an equally unanimous appeal should be addressed to the President of the Re-

public requesting him not to execute the sen-

In conclusion Count d'Herrison points out that the man who is reported to have feathered

his nest in Mexico and elsewhere, at the ex-

pense of the honor of his country, is now, at the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

New South Wales Imposes Rigid Restrictions

on Chinese Immigration.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 17 .- Last evening the

Mayor, in an impassioned speech, introduced in

the Colonial Assembly, a bill to restrict Chinese

immigration. All standing orders were sus-

pended without a word of dissent, and at ?

o'clock this morning, amid loud cheers, the bill

passed the third reading with only verbal

amendments. The bill, which operates from the

first of May, indemnifies the government for past acts; prohibits the naturalization of Chinamen;

allows vessels to bring one chinaman to every

300 tons-instead of one to 100 tons, as bereto-

fore-raises the poll tax from £10 to

£100, and fixes the penalty for an evasion of the

laws at from £10 to £50. Chinamen will be per-

mitted to trade in defined areas, but the number

in each of the districts must not exceed five.

The bill also imposes restrictions as to residence

and trading. Traveling Chinese, with passports

will not be allowed to engage in mining opera-tions, except by permission of the government The bill does not affect Chinese who are British

subjects. All Chinese must report themselves,

and take out an annual license, which shall cost

10 shillings, and the Governor in council is em-

powered to make regulations relative thereto.

All Chinese will be preserved in their civil rights.

The police have received strict orders to prevent

Pope Leo's Recreations.

To those who take an interest in the Eternal

City, M. de la Briere's book on the Pope's jubi-

lee, entitled "A Rome," will prove both good

and instructive reading. The volume, which is

published by M. Gervais, of the Rue Tournon.

is composed of a series of letters from a pontif

ical zouave on the fetes which took place at St

Peter's last Christmas. Perhaps the most

curious of the letters is that descriptive of the

recreations of Leo XIII. It is not given to

everybody to penetrate the recesses of the Vati-

can domain, but M. de la Briere, being an old zouave and a doughty champion of the Roman

Church in days gone by, was enabled to see what must be veiled forever from the eyes of

the profane and cynical heretic. When the Pope

is not engaged in business or devotion he drives through his orange groves and shrub-

beries, ascends a hill whence he can see the

whole city, the Campagna, and the Sabine mountains, or walks through the avenues of the Vatican, which he has had carefully kept in

order. He uses the old chariot of Pius IX for

his drives, preferring it to the landaus which

have been sent to him as presents by the wealthy "faithful," and in this vehicle he is

driven ten or fifteen times around the gardens.

By the side of a ruin which stands on the top of

the hill the Pope has planted vines with his own

hand, and these he cultivates with assiduity.

being rather proud of the wine which he obtains

ness is to catch birds in a huge net, which has been specially made for him. After having played with the feathered captives for a few moments he sets them at liberty. This is his

principal occupation in fine weather, and he

sometimes catches a thousand birds or so in this manner. M. de la Briere's chapter on "Society

in Rome," although brief and sketchy, may also

Emperor Frederick

ror throughout the day was most satisfactory.

He drove for a long time in the park and took

luncheon in the garden house that has been es-

pecially built for him. The weather was warm

and he wore a broad-brimmed straw sun hat. He

did not return to the palace until 7:30. While

in the open air he several times walked short

distances. Prof. Virchow has completed his ex-

amination of the matter discharged from the

Emperor's throat. The results were of the same

negative character as those of former examina-

tious. He again notes the absence of the symp-

toms which he considers to be characteristic of

The Empress, accompanied by Princess Victo

ria, visited the exhibition of apprentices' work

to-day. Her Majesty looked tired and careworn,

but she conversed cheerfully with Mayor Forck-

Russia Serves Warning on England.

London, May 17.—The Russian press has sud-

denly burst forth in an attack upon England for

her supposed alliance with the central Euro-

pean powers. Taking for granted that England

is about to join the alliance, if she has not al-ready done so, the Russian writers give utter-

ance to a solemn warning that England will be made to pay dearly if she follows out any mis-taken policy to control Asia or elsewhere where

Russia is concerned. The articles, which are,

of course, inspired, give the strongest evidence that the Czar is irritated over the popular move-

ment in England in favor of efficiently strength-

War Preparations in Russia.

that Russia is in a ferment of warlike prepara

Foreign Notes.

Advices from the island of Tahi say that

party of natives surprised a French patrol and

Mesers Kelynge and Charles Greenway, partners in Greenway, Smith & Greenway's bank, at Warwick, England, which failed in Septem-

ber last, have been committed for trial on a

charge of fraud. They were admitted to bail in

Mr. Blaine's Health.

rison, of this city, returned yesterday from an

extended trip through Europe. While in Naples, Italy, recently, the Doctor met

James G. Blaine in the reading-room of the W.

J. Turner Company's banking establishment, where Mr. Blaine passed many of his mornings

examining his mail and reading the American and English newspapers. "I introduced myself to Mr. Blaine," said Dr. Morrison to a representative of the Associated Press, this

asternoon, "and he received me with the heartiest cordiality. Mr. Blaine was enjoying the best of health; he did
not have that tired, exhausted look
which be wore when we saw him here four

years ago, and he looked like a different man.

His hair and beard are almost snow-white now,

and this change in his beard brings out the

prominent lines in his strong face beautifully. His complexion is clear and pure as a

childs and his eyes are as keen and bright as

those of a man twenty-five years younger. I had heard the reports of his ill-health and I looked at him with an eye of a physician and I do not hesitiate to say that he was in excellent physical condition."

HEAR James Whiteomb Riley to-night, at the

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 17 .- Dr. Jay W. Mor-

killed an officer of marines and two sailors.

\$50,000 each.

London, May 17 .-- Advices from Warsaw are

ening her defenses and arming her forces.

enbreek during her tour of the exhibition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BERLIN, May 17.-The condition of the Empe-

be set down as full of interest.

from them. A favorite amusement of his Holi-

any molestation of the Chinese.

Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.

age of eighty, in a state of abject penury.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Terrible Sufferings and Shocking Death of a Cass County Young Lady.

New Castle Speculating Over the Probable Result of a School Quarrel-Bartender Shot and Killed-Notes and Gleanings.

INDIANA.

Horrible Death of a Young Woman Who Was Soon To Become a Bride. Special to the Indianapolis Journas.

Кокомо, May 17.-Miss Note Haworth, a young lady residing with her mother and grandparents, near Galveston, Cass county, was horribly burned on Monday, the 7th inst. She was burning debris in the dooryard when her clothing took fire, burning her limbs and body frightfully. Her flesh was literally charred, She lingered on, in untold agony, until an early hour this morning, when death relieved her. She bore her suffering with extraordinary fortitude and calmness, retaining consciousness to the last. She had been betrothed to J. C. Herron, of this county, and their wedding-day was appointed for the 10th instant. On that day the marriage ceremony was solemnized, though it was known the unfortunate bride could not recover. She was a bright young lady of nineteen, greatly beloved by all. She will be buried in the village cemetery, near Galveston, to-mor-

School Quarrel at New Castle. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, May 17 .- The first regular meeting of the newly elected City Council occurred last night, and, as was expected some interesting developments were made. At a regular meeting of the board of school trustees, last Thursday, Miss Carrie Furber, the present principal of the high-school, was elected superintendent of the city school for next year. This was done in the face of strong opposition and against the wishes of nine-tenths of the patrons of the schools. Investigation revealed the fact that D. W. Chambers, a member of the school board, is also a member of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. These authorities that the acceptance of the one vacated the other. Recognizing this fact, the Council adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring that a vacancy existed, and proceeded to elect a successor to Mr. Chambers to fill out the unexpired term. The appointment of teachers by the old board is regarded as illegal, and will not be recognized except in cases that are confirmed by the board constituted with the new member. The matter has caused much excitement, and as the case will likely result in a stubbornly-contested lawsuit, the end is looked forward to with much interest.

North Manchester High-School. Special to the Indianapolis Journal NORTH MANCHESTER, May 17.-The sixth annual commencement of the North Manchester High-school took place at Hamilton's Operahouse last evening. Although the price of admission was placed at 25 cents, the opera-house was crowded. Everthing was neatly arranged, no attempt being made at display. The productions were well read and well received. The class was composed of seven ladies, and the motto, "We are Seven," was adopted. The programme for the evening was as follows:

Salutatory.

"Sir Agilthorn"...Louie Hamilton

"Education as a Power"...Mattie Comstock

"The Educated Woman in Politics"...Emma Macy

"Our Sister Republic"...Alice Cook

"Only a Graduate"...Sybil McFann

"The Ride of Jennie McNeal"...Anna Myers

"Atopia Realized"...Mamie Comstock

Valedictory...Louis Hamilton The exercises closed with the benediction.

Fatally Hurt by Running Against a Clothes-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHELBYVILLE, May 17.-Mrs. Lydia A. Hobbs, wife of Robert Hobbs, the well-known detective of Fairland, was out playing in a yard yesterday when she started to run, when her chin was caught by a clothes-line and she was thrown backward to the ground, inflicting in-juries which will cause her death. It was reported this evening that she was dying.

Murder at Spencer.

special to the Indiana. ous Journal. SPENCER, May 17 .- William Patrick, a frequenter of ealoons, shot William Carter, bartender for T. Keen, at 10 o'clock last night. The ball passed through the right nipple. Carter lived but an hour. The men had a quarrel, which brought on the shooting. Patrick was conveyed to Ellettsville or Bloomington by friends during the night, and is still at large.

A hen at Waveland has adopted three kittens. which are being reared with her flock of chicks. Mrs. Willis Canary, of Crawfordsville. is lying at the point of death, from the effects of taking a dose of oil of tanacetum with suicidal

Small-pox is prevalent in the village of Pierceville, a few miles east of Seymour. Two deaths have occurred and many people have been exposed to the contagion. The County Health Board has quarantined the village.

Mrs. Joseph Jackson, of New Albany, whose husband was adjudged insane a few days ago, went crazy on Wednesday. Saturday night she was quite drunk and set fire to her house. The children requested that she be confined, and she was in the station-house when her mind gave The Winchester Rock and Oil Company are sinking their seventh gas well. Rock was struck

abundance of gas to supply the town from well No. 6, which is pronounced the equal of any of the Muncie wells, with a capacity for 1,000,000 feet per day. While Mrs. Alex. Penu, her grown daughter, and young son were driving on the Killbuck pike, near Moonsville, Madison county, the

at a depth of 100 feet. They already have

horse took fright at a cow that suddenly crossed the road. The buggy was overturned and the boy fatally hurt. Mrs. Penn's arm was broken and the young lady's hip dislocated. A large barn belonging to Fred Gardiner, who lives near Russellville, was set on fire Wednes-

day night, and was destroyed, with contents. Nine horses perished, among the number being four brood mares valued at \$1,000. The barn also contained farming implements, bay, grain, etc. The loss will reach \$3,000; no insurance.

The case of the State vs. Joseph Welling, charged with the murder of Henry Seibel, at Hamburg, Franklin county, in January last, was decided by the jury finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter and fixing his punishment at three years in the penitentiary at Jef-fersonville. Welling is twenty-one years old. The verdict is considered very light.

An interesting discovery of mastodon bones has been made in Liberty towship, Howard county, by Isaac Murphy, who measured the tusks, unearthed at a depth of three feet, and found them to be nine feet long and eight inches in diameter at the base. The two tusks lay in the ground four feet apart. Mr. Murphy will organize a searching party to hunt for the skeleton of the huge animal. The discovery made is thought to be a valuable one.

ILLINOIS.

An Old Feud Results in the Stabbing to Death of John Cline. Special to the Indianapolis Journas. MATTOON, May 17 .- At Hammond, Ill., to-day

Wacasser, who is under arrest. An old fend axisted between them.

John Cline was stabbed and killed by Frank

Brief Mention.

An immense crowd gathered at Salem Church. Freeport, Tuesday night, to say farewell to Rev. T. W. Woodside and wife, who left on Wednesday morning on a journey to central Africa, where they will locate as missionaries. Tom Lynn and Ed Smith, each sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for burglary, attempted to break jail at Vandalia. Their work was discovered, and Sheriff Washburn left with them on the first train for Chester peni-

Mrs. Benjamin Hackney, of Aurora, died idenly on Wednesday. The family partook of some lettuce and it is supposed that some paris green had been sprinkled over the plant, as Mrs. Hackney and her daughter. Mae, were both taken ill. The latter has well-nigh recov-

The principal feature of the annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society on Wednes-

laws and also secure a charter from the Secre tary of the State and report at the next annual meeting. Next year's meeting will be held at Jacksonville. Dr. Earle, of Chicago, will prob-

ably be the next president. At the sophomorical declamatory contest, held at Lake Forest University, the following members of the class of '90 won the honors o participating in the prize oratory contest of commencement week: Rose Farwell. Abbie

Goodale, George Standford, Grace Stanley and G. H. Steele. Since the death of Arthur Gates, on Thursday last, from hydrophobia, the citizens of Carthage have been greatly excited over the danger to life caused by the prevalence of rabies among animals. A number of dogs have been killed, and the City Council met and or-dered that all dogs should be muzzled.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An interesting contribution to early American history is "The Old Northwest, with a View of the Thirteen Colonies as Constituted by Royal Charters," by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan. The "old Northwest" means that portion of the country that was called the Northwest in the revolutionary period and for many years later, including the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, etc. It embraces that part of the great West first dis-covered and colonized by the French, and which was the occasion of the final struggle for dominion between France and England in North America. Both during and after the revolutionary war it figured in some very interesting passages of history and its final incorporation into the United States and commencement of national life was an event of great importance. The whole subject is ably and exhaustively treated in this volume. The narrative embraces an account of the colonial policies of France and Edgland, their struggles for supremacy in the Northwest, the military and diplomatic movements of the Revolutionary war period, the history of land grants, the territorial period, and so on down to the ad-mission of the States carved out of the Northwest. The work is published in handsome style, cloth, gilt top. by Townsend McCown, 740 Broadway, New York. Indianapolis: The Bowin Merrill Company.

"The Holy Land and the Bible, a book of Scripture illustrations gathered in Palestine," by Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geike, is a very full and interesting narrative of travels in the Holy Land. The author visited Palestine for the express purpose of gathering illustrations of the Scriptures from everything that could be seen, thoroughly and . the result is a work which is at once a very full and complete description of Palestine and its people, and at the same time abounds in local illustrations and confirmations of the Holy Scriptures. The Biblical quotations and refer ences are numerous and illustrations of them from local sources accompany each reference. As a mere parrative of travel the book has more than ordinary interest. The author's style is exceedingly bright and entertaining. The work makes two volumes of over three bundred pages each, beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in morocco, and is sold for \$2, with 32 cents additional for postage. New York: John B. Algen.

"Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism." by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, of Boston, treats of the history of Judaism since the beginning of the Christian Era. The author is a very learned rabbi, and the contents of the book were delivered as a series of lectures in Boston. The lectures are very learned, and are an application of the law of evolution to the history of Judalem. In each lecture is pictured some prominent per-son of Jewish history, and such character is made to stand forth from the background of his contemporary age, and to permit the whole picture to melt away slowly and to change into the forms of a new person, and a new age; thus showing the evolutionary progress of religious thought from age to age the difference between two or more historical periods, and the remarkable changes which have aken place in Judaism in a continous order to this day. The book is one that can be read with equal interest and profit by Jew or gentile. Cloth, \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Indianapolis: Catheart, Cleland & Co.

"Early Days of Mormonism," by J. H. Kennedy, is a plain, concise and complete history of the early days of the Mormon Church, written in an unbiased spirit, without any tinge of personal interest or malice. In these regards it is what a history should be, a full and complete narrative of facts and events made in the interest of truth, and not of any theory. The author of this work has had exceptionally good opportunities to collect materials for a history of early Mormonism, and has improved them well. It tells the story of the inception and growth of Mormonism from the birth of Joseph Smith to his tragic death in Carthage jail, covering the experiences at Palmyra, Kirtland and Nauvoo. It does not treat at all of his final journey across the plains and his founding of Brigham Young's empire in the valley of Salt Lake, but stops with the story of the early days of Mormonism. It is well written and full of interest. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Noble Deeds of our Fathers, as told by the Soldiers of the Revolution, gathered around the Old Bell of Independence," is the rather cumbersome title of a collection of revolutionary legends revised and adapted for supplementary reading in schools. Among its contents are reminiscences of Washington, of the night before the battle of Brandywine, of the first prayer in Con-, of the patriotic women of that day, sto ries of adventure regarding General Wayne, the traitor Arnold, the massacre of Wyoming. the capture of General Prescott, and other narratives equally interesting. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Indianapolis: Catheart, Cleland & Co.

Vol. 35 of the Century Magazine, being Vol. XIII of the new series, is issued by the Century Company. This volume embraces the numbers from November, 1887, to April, 1888. The high literary character of The Century, the permanent value of much that it contains and the interest attaching to its serial stories make the bound volumes very desirable. This one is handsomely bound in uniform style with the previous ones, gilt covers and edges. Indianap-olis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Macmillan & Co., New York, have commenced the publication of a series of light reading to be called "Summer Reading Library," to be issued weekly in paper covers at 50 cents a number. The series opens with F. Marion Crawford's novel, "Marzio's Crucifix," and No. 2 is "Chris," a bright and entertaining novel by W. E. Norris. These will be followed in regular weekly succession by other good novels, any of which can be ordered from the publishers by mail.

John B. Alden publishes in handy, cheap form, Robert Tunsol's clever novel entitled, "A Pessimist." It is an entertaining story of a essimist, who, after passing through a series of odd and interesting experiences, is finally com-pletely cured. The story begins in shadow and ends in sunshine. Cloth, 30 cents; if sent by mail 6 cents additional for postage.

THE best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your procer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.



of the Illinois State Medical Society on Wednesday, was the adoption of resolutions offered by Dr. McIlvaine, of Peoria, providing for the appointment of a committee of five whose duty it shall be to prepare a new constitution and by-